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ABSTRACT

Description of the U. S. Educational and Cultural Exchange Program concentrates on the extensive work performed by cooperating private organizations. Several classified lists of organizations are included. Nine tables include: (1) exchanges with each country, 1949-69; (2) fields of specialization by category of grantee; (3) distribution of grantees in the United States; (4) total participants in the program; (5) women grantees as compared to total exchanges; (6) sources of funds, fiscal years 1968 and 1969; (7) countries which share costs of exchange; (8) total funds obligated, fiscal years 1965-69; and (9) expenditures by country, fiscal year 1969. An appendix contains a list of performing arts groups and athletic teams sent abroad in 1969. (RL)

A REPORT
OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL
EXCHANGE - 1969

EDO 42395

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GERMAN NEWSMAN Kurt Gehrmann of the "Neue Ruhr/Rhein Zeitung" of Essen, a U.S. leader exchange grantee, talks with farmer Clarence Voss of Kingsley, Iowa. His interview was arranged by the Sioux City Mayor's Committee for International Visitors, an affiliate of COSERV, a private group which programs exchange grantees in 75 major cities. Looking on is Ardyce Rohr, county 4-H and youth leader.



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* Throughout this report, 1969 refers to the fiscal year 1969,
that is, the period July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1969.

Partners In Exchange • • •

Strictly speaking, the educational and cultural exchange program of the Department of State is not a "government program" at all. Rather, to an extent extraordinary in any government-sponsored enterprise, every step depends upon the expertise and collaboration of private groups, private individuals and private institutions. At most, the State Department serves as a catalyst, a go-between among members of a vigorous partnership.

Certainly, if the State Department had no private partners, if it *were* the only agency involved, the whole exchange program would change drastically in character. Quite possibly, it could not be carried on at all in its present form.

Even the financial contributions from private sources are sizable. A calculation for the 1968-69 academic year shows that \$9,199,778 in scholarships, grants or services were provided for academic grantees alone, by U.S. schools, colleges and universities and by American private foundations and similar agencies. This is roughly one-fourth the State Department's entire budget for all exchanges in that period. So large a proportion of private contribution is by no means unique to this year; it has been characteristic almost since the program's beginning.

The cooperation of universities and the academic community generally, both in the United States and abroad, is, of course, the heart of educational exchange, and accounts for by far the largest share of funds and efforts contributed from private sources. But in other types of exchange as well—arranging observation tours of the United States for foreign leaders, mounting special study programs for selected grantees, counseling the Department on professional exchange problems—private agencies and individuals are essential to the program's basic quality and success.

Cooperation comes from private groups and individuals overseas as well as in the United States, but we will look here particularly at the program's American partners. The lists on the next pages of some representative U.S. private groups, other than universities, which cooperate with the U.S. exchange program, give an indication of how broadly the program involves the American private community and its professional, scholarly, business and community organizations. The organizations listed—and it is at best only a partial list—are largely national groups. Not included are the hundreds of local service agencies, radio and TV stations, museums, schools, labor unions, Chambers of Commerce, and social welfare and other organizations.

nizations with interests roughly paralleling those on the national level, which take part either as active hosts or sponsors of foreign exchange visitors.

For example, private U.S. business and professional organizations give valuable support by helping foreign visitors get a first-hand view of how the United States "works" and of the people who make it work.

America's press and its radio and TV broadcasting companies cooperate generously, repeatedly opening their offices and studios to foreign media visitors on tours of inquiry and consultation. The hosts include not only major newspapers and networks, but local papers and broadcasters, including student publications, to help give visitors a real sense of the meaning of "freedom of the press" in this country. Nor are all their foreign visitors merely observers. Each year a group of 15 to 20 foreign radio and television professionals is offered a 3-month program which includes 6 weeks of actual working experience at broadcasting stations as well as a seminar at Syracuse University. Syracuse University is given a State Department grant to conduct this program. With the cooperation of local newspapers, Indiana University has carried out a similar program for foreign journalists for nearly 20 years.

Other American businesses receive many foreign visitors interested in American management and the U.S. economic system. For example, 1969 leader grantee Dr. Jaime Abut, Dean of the School of Business Administration at National University, Rosario, Argentina, whose special interest was management training, was able to discuss many practical problems of business management training, and see actual training programs in operation at IBM, the National Cash Register Company, the Gillette Company and the New York Stock Exchange, as well as to visit schools of business in U.S. universities. In another instance, Farmland Industries in Kansas City, one of the largest farm cooperatives in the United States, was a principal host to Mr. John Poku, the National Secretary of Ghana's National Farmer's Union, who is organizing farm cooperatives in Ghana. In addition to detailed discussion on cooperative methods, Mr. Poku received a gift of 12 training films for use in the Ghana union.



INDIAN LEGISLATOR Kedar Panday from the state of Bihar, tours his first American newspaper plant, the "State-Times" in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Many U.S. newspapers similarly cooperate in the U.S. exchange program by receiving foreign exchange visitors.

BUSINESS AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- American Association of Advertising Agencies
- American Bankers Association
- Association of American Railroads
- Committee for Economic Development
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce

SCHOLARLY PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- American Council of Learned Societies*
- American Economic Association
- American Library Association
- American Political Science Association
- American Psychological Association
- American Sociological Association
- Modern Languages Association of America
- Modern Languages Association of America
- National Academy of Sciences*
- National Geographic Society
- Social Science Research Council

SOME OF THE PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Democratic National Committee
- Governors' Conference
- Republican National Committee

PRESS, TELEVISION AND RADIO

- American Broadcasting Company
- American Press Institute
- Associated Press
- Columbia Broadcasting System
- Communications Satellite Corporation
- Mutual Broadcasting System
- National Association of Broadcasters
- National Association of Educational Broadcasters
- National Broadcasting Company
- National Educational Television
- United Press International
- And major local newspapers, radio and TV stations

LAW ORGANIZATIONS

- American Bar Association
- American Society of International Law
- Association of American Law Schools
- Inter-American Bar Association
- International Legal Center*

COOPERATING IN EXCHANGE[†]

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

- American Friends Service Committee
- American Red Cross
- Boys' Town
- Congress of Racial Equality
- Council of International Programs for Youth Leaders and Social Workers, Inc.*
- General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- National Catholic Welfare Conference
- National Federation of the Blind
- The National Urban League
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS

- American Dental Association
- American Medical Association
- Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

- American Association of University Women
- American Women in Radio and Television, Inc.
- General Federation of Women's Clubs
- National Council of Catholic Women
- National Council of Jewish Women
- National Council of Negro Women
- National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
- National League of Women Voters (and its Overseas Education Fund)*
- Daughters of the American Revolution

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

- American Farm Bureau Federation
- Cooperative League of the United States
- Farmers and World Affairs*
- National Farmers Union
- National 4-H Club Foundation*
- National Grange

[†] Does not include all organizations which may serve as members of advisory groups and commissions, such as the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, the Overseas Schools Advisory Council, and others. * Under contract agreements with the U.S. State Department.

BOLIVIAN MAYORESS, Mrs. Aurora J. de Oporto
(right) here for League of Women Voters' Overseas
Education Fund citizenship seminar, tries on
national costume she presented to Mrs. Nixon at
the White House. Left to right: Mrs. Sanjines-
Goytia, wife of the Bolivian Ambassador; Mrs.
Nixon; Mrs. Henry Hoyt, official of the Fund.

Private U.S. organizations which have developed valuable expertise on special areas of the world regularly assist with exchanges with those areas. The Japan Society, Operation Crossroads Africa, the English-Speaking Union and the Center for Inter-American Relations are but a few of those listed in the next pages. The State Department may consult with one or more of these groups in arranging the U.S. program for visitors from the area; or one of the organizations, acting under contract with the Department, may take on the major responsibility for visitor programs in the United States.

For example, when young African leaders come for a 4-6 week observation tour to the United States, Operation Crossroads Africa, under a contract agreement, arranges their observation/study program here. Because of its help, young Americans who have served with Crossroads in Africa are available to meet the Africans and offer them home stays with people who know Africa and its people, needs and problems.

Exchange of teenagers is conducted entirely by private groups; State Department grants only supplement these groups' private resources. The American Field Service and Youth for Understanding are two examples of such groups which bring young people to live and attend school for a year in American communities. At the pre-graduate college level, the University Religious Conferences of the University of California at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara have, over the past 15 or more years, taken 6-8 American students each summer on a work-study trip to countries of South Asia. Their privately raised funds are supplemented by a small grant from the Department, and they have full responsibility for planning the students' program and activities. In 1969 the National 4-H Clubs Foundation under its International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE)





program, using a supplementary grant-in-aid from the Department, enabled some 50 young farm leaders (mostly agricultural college graduates) from the United States and 11 countries to exchange 6-month visits. In this program, which has been carried on for over two decades (the Department has contributed since 1960), young farmers are chosen and their program on local farms arranged by the IFYE organization.

Many professional organizations bring selected leaders here for short-term intensive study periods, with the State Department providing individual grants to those selected. The American Society for International Law, for example, in 1969 brought a group of legal officers from foreign governments here for an international law seminar developed with Harvard, and 14 exchange grants were arranged for these legal specialists. When the Association of American Law Schools similarly arranged a 1969 program for distinguished foreign jurists to study U.S. legal education, exchange grants were made available to eight of the jurists.

In the arts, the international writing program conducted at the University of Iowa regularly brings foreign creative writers for a year's study and work. In 1969 the State Department jointly sponsored six participants for this program. A unique example of a private exchange in the arts this year was that of Mrs. Adamantia Economides, Keeper of the National Numismatic Museum in Athens, where the holdings of ancient Greek, Roman and Mediterranean coins are of great historical importance. The American Numismatic Society, which provides curatorial training for people from museums in Europe and the Middle East, wished to offer Mrs. Economides a special study program here on museology. An exchange grant was provided to cover her travel costs, and the Society planned her program and paid her living expenses in the United States. Her greater familiarity with American methods will be of considerable value to American scholars who pursue research at her museum in Athens.

Private women's organizations, at their national headquarters and in local communities, are active hosts to foreign women leaders. On occasion they also sponsor special grantees. For instance, the American Association of University Women has for several years sponsored with the State Department a summer-school study pro-

A WILLIAMSBURG INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY is held each year for some 60 foreign graduate students completing studies in the U.S. to hear and discuss views of their American experience. The Assembly, privately funded, gets some U.S. exchange support. A AAUW pays the grantees' tuition and maintenance. The League of Women Voters, through its Overseas Education Fund, puts on, under a contract with the Department, a 2-week seminar on development, welfare and public affairs for Latin American women leaders selected by U.S. embassies in South America in cooperation with

ORGANIZATIONS WITH AREA OR COUNTRY INTERESTS**AFRICA**

- African-American Institute*
- African-American Labor Center*
- African Studies Association
- Operation Crossroads Africa*

ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST

- American Friends of the Middle East
- American Institute of Cypriot Studies (Cyprus)
- American Institute of Indian Studies (India)*
- American-Korean Foundation
- American Research Institute in Turkey (Ankara)*
- American Studies Research Center (India)*
- Asia-Foundation*
- Asia Society

- Association for Asian Studies
- China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture
- Japan Society, New York (and other cities)

EUROPE

- American-Scandinavian Foundation
- Bologna Center, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University (Italy)*
- English-Speaking Union of the U.S.
- Institute of American Studies (Paris)
- International Research and Exchanges Board
- Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Austria)*

- CENTER FOR INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS (New York)
- Council for Latin America
- Inter-American University Foundation*
- Pan American Union
- Partners of the Alliance Committees

STUDENT TESTING AND ACCREDITATION

- American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers*
- College Entrance Examination Board
- Council on Evaluation of Foreign Student Credentials
- Educational Testing Service

MORE OF THE PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS**FOUNDATIONS**

- Barnes Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation of New York
- The Danforth Foundation
- The Ford Foundation
- Hazen Foundation, Inc.
- Indiana University Foundation*
- The Johnson Foundation, Inc. (Racine, Wisconsin)
- Mayo Foundation, Inc.
- Research Foundation, State University of New York*
- The Rockefeller Foundation

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Academy for Educational Development, Inc.
- American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
- American Association of State Colleges and Universities
- American Council on Education
- American Studies Association
- American Vocational Association
- Council of Graduate Schools in the U.S.
- Education and World Affairs
- National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
- National Education Association and its affiliates
- World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Professions
- World Education, Inc.

COOPERATING IN EXCHANGE

YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND EXCHANGE GROUPS

TEEN AGE EXCHANGES
American Field Service*
Experiment in International Living*
International Christian Youth Exchange*
U.S. Catholic Conference*
Youth for Understanding*
OTHER
Boy Scouts of America
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.
Girl Scouts of America
U.S. Youth Council
University Religious Conferences of the
University of California at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara*
World Youth Forum

* Under contract agreements with the U.S. State Department.



MAYOR WALTER WASHINGTON receives local foreign students in the nation's capital on annual Foreign Students Day, sponsored by the city's Foreign Student Service Council. The Council, privately organized, receives a small exchange program grant. The program and provides half their maintenance while they observe broadcasting facilities and techniques in the United States. The exchange program pays international travel and supplementary maintenance.

Substantial private exchange takes place, of course, without government contribution. The scope of private involvement in exchange is suggested by these figures: in 1969 some 2,200 American universities, corporations, private organizations, and teaching insti-

tuitions members there. In 1969, 14 such leaders received exchange grants to participate. The seminar was followed by a well-managed visit to U.S. cities where state and local League leaders had prepared a full and varied program.

Professional women's groups are also involved. For example, each year for the last several years the American Women in Radio and Television (AWRT) has brought foreign women broadcasters to the United States. AWRT takes major responsibility for the visi-



COMMUNITY SERVICE interests today's foreign students. Akira Shigeoka of Japan, American Field Service student, works in speech therapy at Redlands, California.

tutions such as hospitals, were authorized by the State Department to conduct exchange programs for receiving and training foreign visitors. Of the 45,000 exchange visitors who came to the United States in that year, about 80% came under these authorized private programs. Some were students, others advanced and distinguished professionals in their fields. The State Department reviews applications for private U.S. exchange programs, as it has a legal obligation to do so as a protection to exchange visitors, and designates those which meet necessary standards. Visas for travel to the United States to participate in private U.S. programs are issued only when the programs are so designated.

The academic exchange program of the State Department—the exchange of graduate students, professors and research scholars—is perhaps that part of exchange most indebted to private individuals and agencies* for its conduct and effectiveness. A good many academic grantees indeed rarely see a government official, or the inside of a U.S. Government office. To be sure, some of the private agencies which help a grantee with his exchange arrangements act under contract to, or have financial support from, the State Department, but they are essentially private groups. All, moreover, are under the general policy supervision of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, a private body of U.S. educators, appointed by the President from the private academic and cultural community.

Take the case of Mr. Yasuo Ueda, a graduate student from Japan in the 1968-69 academic year, who was selected by the international Commission in Japan to receive a grant for a year of advanced study in the United States in managerial marketing. The Commission, although initiated and supported, like 46 others around the world, under U.S. exchange legislation, is a quasi-private group. Mr. Ueda's grant, awarded by the Commission from State Department funds, provided him with travel costs. In the United States, the Institute of International Education (IIE), a private U.S. educational exchange organization, arranged a fellowship for him to study at the University of Rochester. IIE, under contract to the

* School teachers are the fourth major category of academic exchange grantees and form an important part of the State Department's total academic exchange program. Teacher exchange is, however, carried out by a government agency—the U.S. Office of Education (Institute of International Studies) under a cooperative arrangement with the State Department. All teacher exchange is supervised by the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

PRIVATE BUSINESS

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Bank of America
Boeing Co.
Braniff International
Chase Manhattan Bank
Chrysler Corporation
(John) Deere & Co.
First National City Bank of New York
Ford Motor Co.
General Motors Corp.
IBM (International Business Machines Corporation)

STUDENT COUNSELING AND PROGRAMMING

American Council of Young Political Leaders*
Council on International Educational Exchange
Institute of International Education*
International Student Service (YMCAs)*
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs*

and MORE OF THE PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States
American Association for Health, Physical
Education and Recreation
National Association of Inter-Collegiate Athletics
National Collegiate Athletic Association
U.S. Collegiate Sports Council
U.S. Olympic Committee

* Under contract agreements with the U.S. State Department.

COOPERATING IN EXCHANGE

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

- International Voluntary Services*
- Lions International
- National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
- Rotary International
- Young Men's Christian Association of the U.S.A.
- Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Brookings Institution
- Center for Applied Linguistics*
- Hudson Institute
- Institute of Defense Analyses
- International Marketing Institute*
- Rand Corporation
- Stanford Research Institute

ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ARTS

- American Association of Museums
- American Educational Theatre Association
- American Institute of Architects
- American Numismatic Society
- American Society of Stage Directors and Choreographers
- American Symphony Orchestra League
- Association of American Colleges, Arts Program
- Association of American Dance Companies
- Institute of Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts
- Intercollegiate Music Festival
- International Theatre Institute
- Music Educators National Conference
- National Association of Schools of Music
- National Music Council

FACILITATIVE AGENCIES FOR EXCHANGE VISITORS

- COSERV (National Council for Community Services to International Visitors)
- Council on Leaders and Specialists*
- Governmental Affairs Institute (International Visitor Service)*
- International Exchange Program, National Assembly for Social Policy and Development*
- People-to-People, Inc.

RETURNED FOREIGN LEADER grantee John Poku (right) shows training films on farm coops to officials of Ghana's National Farmers' Union. Mr. Poku, Union Secretary, received the films and much educational material from Farmland Industries in Kansas City, big U.S. cooperative, one of his major hosts on his recent U.S. study trip.

can host family on weekends and holidays and attended some community activities. In short, his entire exchange experience was a private one. His only direct contact with the American Government, beyond accepting and signing his travel grant agreement, was a series of pre-departure "orientation-to-America" talks arranged by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo before he left Japan. Foreign exchange professors and research scholars find their exchange experience in the United States an equally private affair.*

A largely private mechanism is also used in selecting American academic grantees. For American graduate students, campus screening committees and the IIE (or, for professors and scholars, the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils) do preliminary screening of candidates before final selection by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Taken as a whole, about 1,200 private faculty members and other educators—most of them serving either as volunteers or with only per diem recompense—cooperate on preliminary screening of grantees and on program development for exchange of all academic grantees, including teachers.

* For foreign professors and advanced research scholar grantees, not IIE but the Committee on International Exchange of Persons of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils arranges placements. The Conference Board's Committee, which works under contract to the Department, was formed by four leading U.S. scholarly and professional societies to assist the exchange program.



State Department, helps secure such placements in U.S. colleges and acts in a generally supervisory capacity to the students while in the United States.

On his arrival in the United States, Mr. Ueda went first to the University of Minnesota for a month's orientation and language training before he began his formal studies. At Rochester, he had in addition to the usual faculty advice, counsel and supervision from the foreign student advisor, who is a member of the National Association of Foreign Student Affairs, a private organization which receives funds from the State Department to promote such counseling services. During his study year, Mr. Ueda visited with an Ameri-

In addition to providing study and lecture opportunities to foreign academic grantees, American universities and colleges give the exchange program other important forms of cooperation. For example, a university will undertake, on contract to the Department, a special series of exchanges, usually planned over a period of several years, to help strengthen a particular university overseas in one or more special subjects. The University of California's exchange agreement with the Chinese University of Hong Kong is one of these projects. Another example is the Iowa-Istanbul political science project set up in 1966, under which the University of Iowa is assisting

the University of Istanbul to develop a chair in political science, by selecting an American professor each year to lecture at Istanbul and by providing advanced study in political science at Iowa for one or more Turkish scholars.

Other U.S. universities may conduct special seminars, at the Department's request, for particular groups of grantees. In 1969, the University of Pennsylvania, for example, arranged a seminar on urbanization for Latin American leaders; Georgetown University organized seminars on English-language instruction for Mexican teachers; and the University of Colorado at Boulder presented a



CORNELL IS HOST to 120 foreign students from all over the U.S. in an experimental workshop seminar designed to make their professional and cultural transition easier when they return home.



REUNION: Catching up on a year's activities since they saw each other in Finland the previous summer are Pam Frazier (left) and Mirja Ojala from Helsinki. Pam had visited Mirja as exchange students under the privately run Youth for Understanding program, which receives some supplementary U.S. exchange program support.

—PHOTO FROM THE MUSKEGON CHRONICLE

special science teaching program for Uruguayan science teachers. Lincoln University has for several years administered part of the exchange program for southern African students; the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee provides, in its school of education, a special program for educators from French-speaking African countries.

Only about 10% of the more than 121,000 foreign students in the United States are here on U.S. Government grants. Providing adequate counseling and placement for "non-grant" students as well as grantees is a matter of special interest and concern to the Department, and the cooperation of private professional organizations on this problem has been unique and invaluable. Groups such as the Institute of International Education and the American-Korean Foundation, for example, work in specific countries on counseling students who plan to come to the United States for study, whether or not under government sponsorship. English-language testing procedures for students around the world have been worked out with the help of the Center for Applied Linguistics, the American Language Institute of Georgetown University and the Educational Testing Service.

The Department has also had the constant advice and counsel of private agencies on the crucial questions of the comparability of U.S. and foreign academic credentials, and of suitable college entrance examinations for non-grantee as well as grantee foreign students. Among these agencies are the College Entrance Examination Board, the Council of Graduate Schools, the Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Student Credentials, and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. Some of these organizations have worked on direct contracts with the Department, others have acted in a voluntary advisory capacity.

For all exchange visitors, from student to dignitary, direct acquaintance and talks with everyday Americans in their home communities are often the most eye-opening part of any visit here. Such

person-to-person meetings are regularly arranged by private agencies and individuals. Local volunteer groups include world affairs councils and international visitor and hospitality centers. COSERV (the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors), the largest agency, was founded in 1961 by such groups in nearly 75 major cities, specifically to help develop and coordinate services to introduce foreign visitors to American people, homes and communities. Members of these groups—almost all volunteers, men and women—meet foreign visitors upon their arrival in town, help arrange their visits to local leaders and professional organizations, and provide home hospitality and home stays. Altogether, there are 800 or more local groups working to the same purposes, handling well over a quarter million individual local visits a year. Although few similar groups exist overseas, many private individuals and agencies abroad make a particular effort to assure that American visitors meet (and, if they are students, live with) local families, and get a personal immersion in local social and cultural life.

Finally, among the distinguished private groups concerned with exchange are seven advisory boards and commissions whose members, chosen from the educational and cultural world, counsel the State Department on the program. From the Advisory Committee on the Arts which counsels and assists the Department on the support of U.S. performing artists abroad, to the presidentially appointed senior advisory groups, the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, and the Board of Foreign Scholarships which supervises all academic exchange, these groups represent the high level of citizen interest in exchange, and help assure the program's quality and effectiveness.

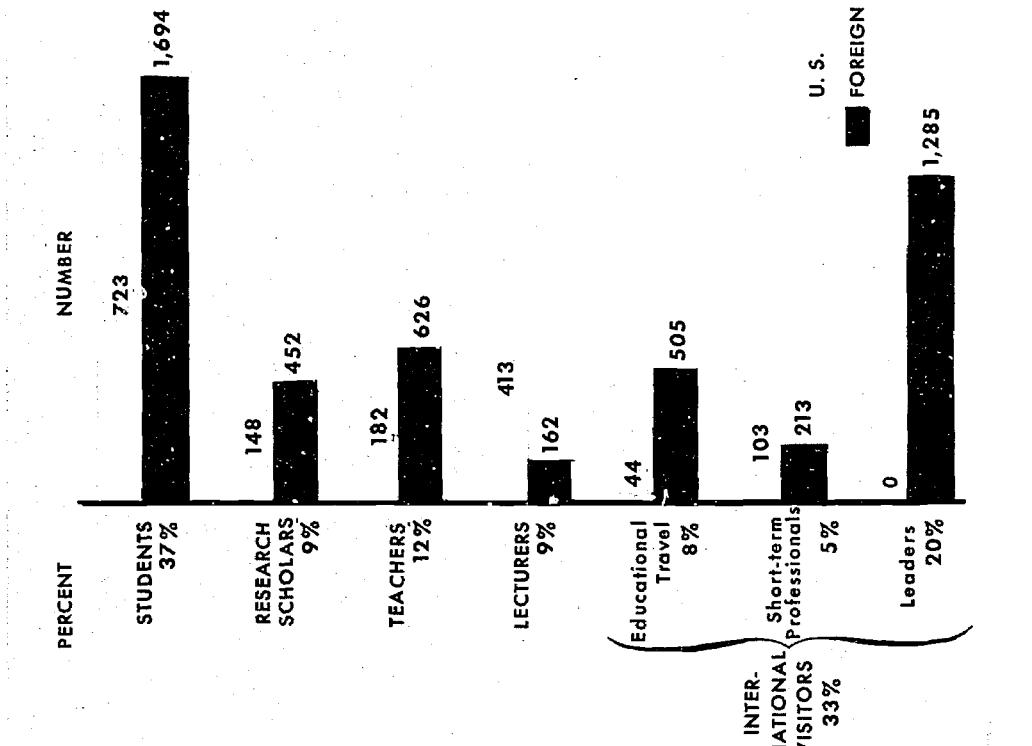
In all, then, looking at exchange in the broad view, it is far indeed from being a "government program". Rather, the American people and their private organizations and institutions have made it largely their own, in a partnership as remarkable for its variety as for its mutual trust, shared benefits and responsibilities.

A PROFILE OF THE EXCHANGE PROGRAM - FY 1969

TOTAL GRANTEES*

	U. S.	FOREIGN	TOTAL
1949-1969	37,649	94,731	132,380
1969	1,613	4,937	6,550
1968	1,764	5,043	6,807
% CHANGE 1969 over 1968	-8%	-2%	-4%

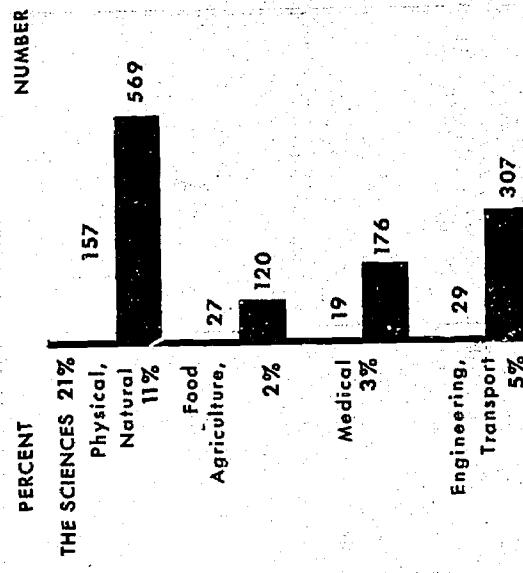
BY CATEGORY OF GRANT



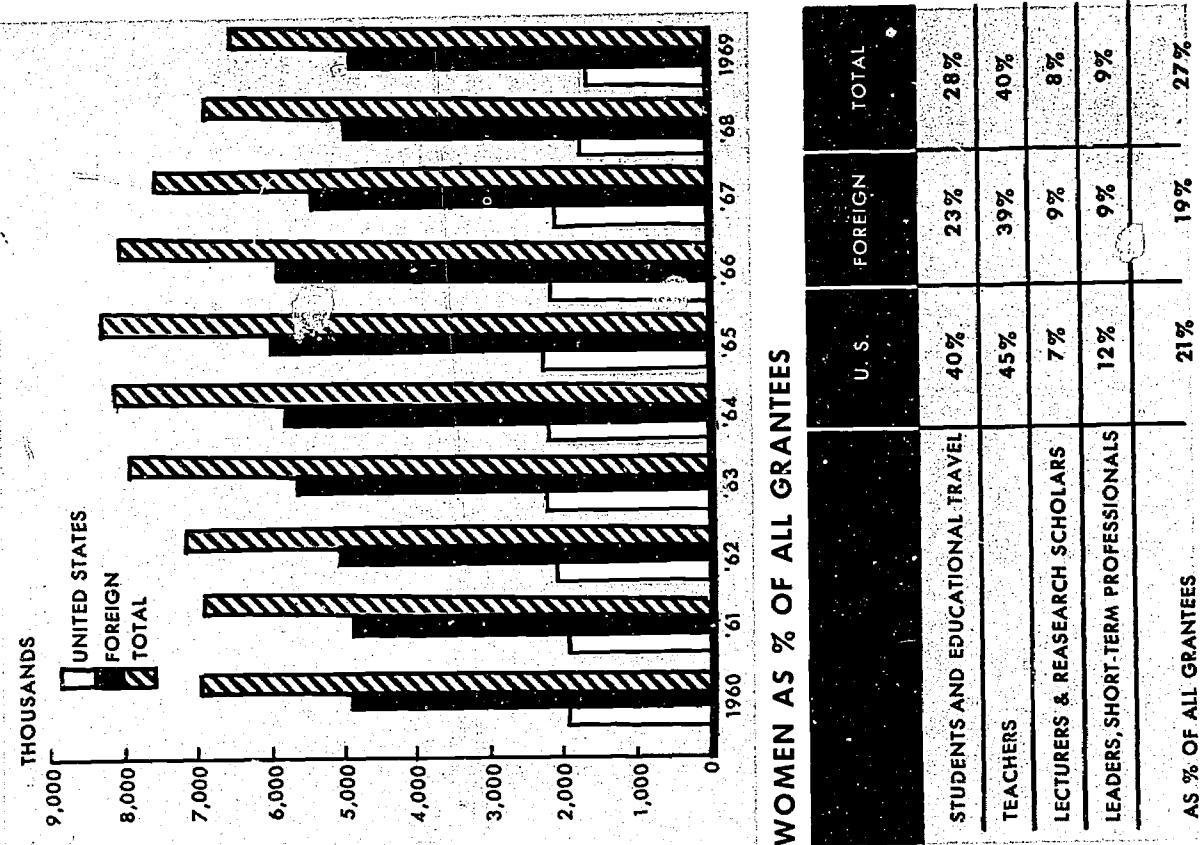
(Multi Area — U.S.)

*Arrivals only.

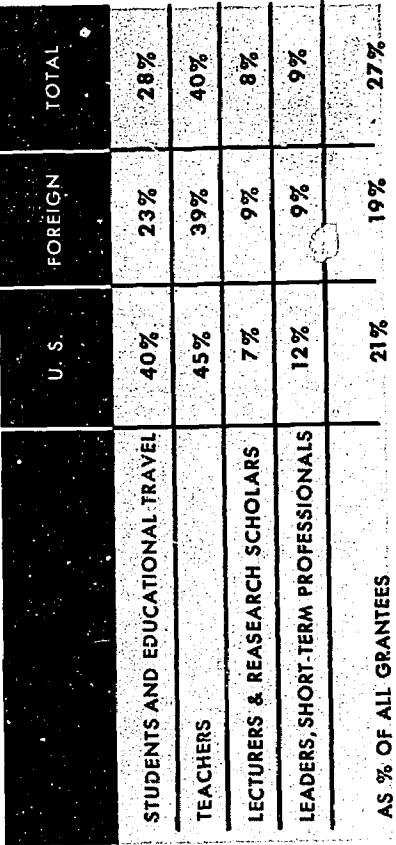
BY FIELDS OF INTEREST



GRANTEES OVER THE PAST DECADE



WOMEN AS % OF ALL GRANTEES



U.S.
FOREIGN

AS % OF ALL GRANTEES

*Includes area studies.
**Includes area studies and observation of U.S.

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949-1969
(Arrivals Only)

Table 1—Continued

NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949–1969

(Arrivals Only)

Area and Country	U.S. GRANTEES										FOREIGN GRANTEES										U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS 1949–1969				
	Academic					International Visitors					Academic					International Visitors									
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Short-term grantees	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	1949–1969	1969	1949–1969	1969	1949–1969	1969	1949–1969	1969	1949–1969	1969					
1949–1969	1969	1949–1968	1969	1949–1968	1969	1949–1968	1969	1949–1968	1969	1949–1968	1969	1969	1949–1968	1969	1949–1968	1969	1949–1968	1969	1949–1968	1969	Western Europe				
1968																						Austria Belgium Canada Denmark Finland France Germany Gibraltar Iceland Ireland Italy Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom Multi-country ¹			
WESTERN EUROPE	26	89	3	77	3	121	6	8	3	38	931	910	38	179	14	99	4	83	5	3	251	5	1,645		
Austria	10	70	2	61	2	120	50	2	1	16	484	441	13	136	10	122	10	25	3	14	2	49	3	968	
Belgium	11	107	8	39	2	132	4	4	1	25	550	592	22	209	12	91	2	56	3	1	162	3	44	3	1,194
Canada	104	466	6	69	2	172	10	19	2	22	452	786	25	227	19	259	5	25	2	196	5	437	16	73	
Denmark	2,971	148	19	588	38	353	19	24	1	176	5,651	4,084	22	707	41	720	17	319	2	153	17	2,490	42	329	
Finland	17	2	7	9	1	12	1	3	1	77	130	7	5	130	24	153	17	30	2	153	17	463	13	3,930	
France	1,669	65	24	575	5	331	12	20	1	11	103	21	23	279	1	48	1	3	1	78	1	134	1	10	
Germany	1,669	65	24	575	5	331	12	20	1	106	3,107	1,429	68	725	42	374	26	128	13	3	75	4	58	1	408
Gibraltar																						14	14	485	
Iceland																						1	1	485	
Ireland																						1	1	485	
Italy																						1	1	485	
Luxembourg																						1	1	485	
Malta																						1	1	485	
Netherlands	15	188	5	217	3	166	1	8	1	1	13	9	1	13	9	15	1	15	2	4	4	22	2	85	
Norway	316	4	163	4	56	1	96	5	2	30	1,026	883	21	256	6	164	10	74	2	87	2	152	4	40	
Portugal	225	4	12	3	25	1	17	15	1	14	638	1,115	35	366	3	173	3	65	4	60	2	161	3	45	
Spain	229	23	72	1	10	50	2	15	10	144	725	11	26	4	28	3	56	8	57	29	35	3	82		
Sweden	53	7	21	1	10	50	2	15	10	159	144	16	95	10	57	1	56	8	146	9	98	4	35		
Switzerland	2,286	87	384	131	905	77	387	21	10	198	5,179	2,726	117	1,54	71	1,925	78	624	33	6	3	57	2	84	
United Kingdom																						16	16	84	
Multi-country ¹																						315	315	7,539	
TOTAL :	13,523	554	2,237	107	4,364	136	2,510	143	3	963	7	947	24,547	19,209	774	4,974	265	5,341	222	1,552	123	226	30	9,159	
EASTERN EUROPE	1																							161,1604	
Bulgaria																								43,480	
Czechoslovakia																								2,551	
Hungary	54	8	1	7	3	29	3	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	1	11	2	5	6	33
Romania	16	4	7	2	8	2	120	5	16	1	225	99	11	84	11	30	11	25	6	22	3	12	8	40	
U.S.S.R.	14	7	10	2	36	8	25	8	25	123	63	63	110	19	70	25	15	4	14	3	142	4	171	24	13
Yugoslavia																								104	
Multi-country ¹																								4	
TOTAL :	85	19	18	5	1	74	14	4	261	21	59	502	234	30	188	48	9	25	3	14	255	12	263	46	1,176

¹ Includes grants to both Western and Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia for the period 1949–1964.

² In addition, the following exchanges were arranged under State Department sponsorship and through the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants ("IUCTG"), with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the U.S.S.R.:

Country	IUCTG EXCHANGES WITH EASTERN EUROPE				U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS 1949–1969
	U.S. Grantees	Research scholars	Students	Foreign Grantees	
Bulgaria	2	6	2	4	4
Czechoslovakia	6	4	6	8	8
Hungary	4	4	6	2	2
U.S.S.R.	28	4	22	62	60
TOTAL	36	4	22	38	60

TABLE 1—Continued

NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949–1969
(Arrivals Only)

Area and Country	U.S. GRANTEES												FOREIGN GRANTEES													
	Academic						International Visitors						Academic						International Visitors							
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Short-term grantees	U.S. totals, cumulative	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	U.S. totals, cumulative	1949-1969	1969	1949-1969	1969	1949-1969	1969	1949-1969	1969	1949-1969	1969	Foreign totals, cumulative	U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS	Area and Country	
Africa	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968			
Angola		1	1	1	1	2	2	6	66	1	23	1	1	4	1	1	13	13	25	11	2	11	2	117		
Botswana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	3	19	2	1	11	5	8	6	3	6	1	5	30	24	5	31	
Burundi																									26	
Cameroun																									42	
Canary Is.																									97	
Central African Rep.																									1	
Chad																									56	
Congo-Brazzaville																									41	
Congo-Kinshasa																									42	
Dahomey	3	2	2	9	1	1	1	1	12	10	7	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	23	13	25	6	21	182	192	
Equatorial Guinea																									75	
Ethiopia																									3	
French Somaliland																									189	
Gabon																									1	
Gambia, The	2	2	1	13	2	14	2	1	8	82	13	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	1	1	3	28	3	
Ghana																									28	
Ivory Coast	3	9	3	3	2	1	15	208	8	15	15	8	15	3	2	1	1	1	4	4	5	6	30	39	31	
Kenya																									36	
Lesotho																									32	
Liberia																									91	
Libya																									91	
Malagasy Rep.																									91	
Malawi																									91	
Mauritania																									19	
Mauritius																									19	
Morocco																									19	
Mozambique																									19	
Niger	4	10	4	10	4	22	10	116	111	7	8	1	10	2	6	104	15	82	6	109	21	109	109	109		
Portuguese Guinea																									50	
Rwanda	66	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50		
St. Helena																									50	
Seychelles Is.																									50	
Sierra Leone	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	10	34	6	4	1	18	5	7	1	29	7	9	11	16	16	9	56	
Somalia																									56	
South Africa	7	1	1	1	3	18	1	35	140	11	16	14	1	41	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
South West Africa																									1	
Sudan																									1	
Swaziland																									1	
Tanzania	3	7	5	17	2	3	2	27	48	1	1	22	1	15	4	14	38	35	14	14	14	14	14	14	24	
Togo	22	5	17	2	2	2	2	56	130	10	3	44	1	16	5	34	5	44	5	44	5	44	5	44	24	
Tunisia																									24	
Uganda																									24	
Upper Volta	10	13	6	1	2	13	87	7	9	110	41	1	12	5	1	21	5	18	6	12	10	10	10	10	10	
Zambia																									141	
Multi-country																									110	
TOTAL	86	56	155	4	173	25	35	197	9	38	740	1,569	66	40	2	234	22	18	615	151	659	42	1,349	230	513	4,997
																									551	
																									5,737	

TABLE 1—Continued

NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949-1969
(Arrivals Only)

Table 2

FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION BY CATEGORY OF GRANTEE, July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969
 (Arrivals Only)

Fields of Specialization	U.S. GRANTEES						FOREIGN GRANTEES						U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS	Fields of Specialization		
	Academic			International Visitors			Academic			International Visitors						
	University Students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Short-term grantees	Education-at-travel	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Education-at-travel	Leaders				
HUMANITIES																
FINE ARTS:																
Architecture	4	12	3	2	4	17	38	4	4	1	5	4	8			
Painting, Sculpture	9	5	5	1	9	18	35	2	2	2	3	3	70	Architecture		
History of Art, Architecture	30	4	6	1	9	23	21	2	4	1	10	21	45	Painting, Sculpture		
Music	58	20	7	3	5	19	10	1	1	8	11	26	44	History of Art, Architecture		
Theatre Arts	7	5	1	1	6	19	11	1	1	3	2	23	54	Music		
Other	7	5	1	3	11	7	1	1	1	35	35	1	7	Theatre Arts		
Fine Arts, Total	152	18		6	5	23	234	76	16	15	14	24	43	54		
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:																
African	3	1	1	1	6	3	4	2	3	5	5	12	18			
Classical	6	3	23	1	6	90	4	2	25	4	1	5	11			
East Asian	63	3	23	1	7	124	4	21	33	1	1	35	125			
Slavic, European	7	3	2	2	8	124	124	8	12	6	41	4	52			
Near East and South Asian	117	3	51	1	2	21	21	2	1	5	41	4	59			
Romance	21	3	2	1	8	156	124	8	12	5	2	1	192			
U.S. and English	16	2	1	1	2	21	28	2	1	5	2	3	348			
Other													66	Other		
Language and Literature, Total	233	12	77		10	410	159	20	61	57	45	4	350	760		
LIBRARY, SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION:																
Library Science	1	1	1	1	2	4	12	2		8		5	27			
Linguistics, Philology	19	2	19	3	1	41	48	2				50	31			
Philosophy	28	2	2	3	1	33	11	4	3	2		1	54			
Religion	15	4	3	3	22	22	25	2	1	2		1	21			
Humanities, other	3	1	1	1	4	24	3	1	2	1		1	6	10		
HUMANITIES, TOTAL	450	39	77	111	5	36	718	334	61	76	71	16	76	680		
SOCIAL SCIENCES																
Anthropology	7	2	3	3	12	12	17	2	1	25	6	18	12			
Business Administration	13	3	5	2	7	117	10	1	1	16	54	256	171			
Communications	13	1	8	2	6	46	116	1	1	53	2	39	333			
Economics	2	1	2	1	13	13	13	2	8	3	3	23	235			
Geography	1	1	1	1	2	8	69	1	2	1	1	1	26	29		
HISTORY:																
African	6	2	2	2	6	69	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	3		
East Asian	67	2	1	1	1	14	32	8	23	1	1	1	1	4		
Latin American	4	9	29	1	1	31	31	1	24	1	1	1	1	7		
Near East and South Asian	2	1	1	1	27	18	3	4	3	4	1	1	34	14		
U.S. History and Civilization	6	11	5	5	27	18	18	3	4	3	4	1	35	6		
World													62	World		
Other													62	Other		
History, Total	92	22	6	37		2	159	26	6	33	6	6	5	83		
Labor, Industrial Relations																
Law	6	1	7	1	14	17	17	1	8	69	4	110	115			
Manufacturing, Industry	42	5	18	1	35	5	5	1	1	51	13	412	255			
Political Science	4	2	17	8	73	54	54	11	2	16	1	19	52			
Psychology	1	1	1	1	23	28	15	12	2	35	35	19	615			
Public Administration																
Social Science	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	35	19	52			
Social Work and Welfare	5	11	1	1	1	18	6	1	35	43	8	16	57			
Women's Organizations & Activities	6	11	11	2	30	45	4	1	1	5	32	27	64			
Youth Organizations & Activities													21			
Sociology																
Sociology	6	11	11	2	30	45	4	1	1	6	8	6	8	91		

FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION BY CATEGORY OF GRANTEE, July 1, 1968–June 30, 1969
 (Arrivals Only)

Fields of Specialization	U.S. GRANTEES						FOREIGN GRANTEES						U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Fields of Specialization		
	Academic			International Visitors			Academic			International Visitors							
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Education-at-travel	Short-term grantees	U.S. totals	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Education-at-travel	Specialists	Leaders	Foreign totals		
Statistics Urban Housing and Planning Social Sciences, other	2	1	1	1		8	1 12 2	8 10 25							9 35 26	10 47 28	Statistics Urban Housing and Planning Social Sciences, other
SOCIAL SCIENCES, TOTAL	196	56	15	145		46	458	562	68	81	38	249	162	1,015	2,175	2,633	SOCIAL SCIENCES, TOTAL
AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCES Agriculture Food Technology Home Economics, Dietetics Other	1	2	1	1	17	22	35	1	1	1	1	26	10	32	105	127	AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCES
AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCES, TOTAL	3	1	3	17		27	46	1	1	1	1	26	12	33	120	147	AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCES, TOTAL
MEDICAL SCIENCES	1	4		13		1	19	79	77		7	3			10	176	MEDICAL SCIENCES
NATURAL & PHYSICAL SCIENCES																	NATURAL & PHYSICAL SCIENCES
Chemistry	6	8	3	13		30	49	82	5	4					1	141	Chemistry
Earth Sciences	2	5	3	3		10	16	6	11	5	1				3	26	Earth Sciences
Life Sciences	8	11	2	26		47	96	96	2						2	161	Life Sciences
General Science, Science History	1	2				3	66	17	21	12	1				2	119	General Science, Science History
Mathematics	11	6	9	15		41	64	26	5	6					2	102	Mathematics
Physics	3	9	1	11		1	1	1	2	10	1				3	6	Physics
Space Sciences															1	12	Space Sciences
Natural, Phys. Sciences, other															1	12	Natural, Phys. Sciences, other
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES, TOTAL	31	39	17	68		2	157	254	229	43	28	2			13	569	NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES, TOTAL
ENGINEERING	5	4		20			29	232	24	2	9	17			10	294	ENGINEERING
EDUCATION																	EDUCATION
Administration and Supervision															10	84	Administration and Supervision
Art and Music Education	2	2	8	2		1	3	6	67	1	1				2	14	Art and Music Education
General			12	12		1	16	12	34	1	1				80	142	General
Elementary and Pre-School	2	4	1	1		36	7	6	1	58	2				2	61	Elementary and Pre-School
Secondary			2	2		3	3	1	99	1	2				1	97	Secondary
Teacher Training and Methodology	2	16	1	25		46	27	1	120	9	2				1	107	Teacher Training and Methodology
English As A Foreign Language	2	3	3	3		6	8	2	4	6	60	12	1		1	20	English As A Foreign Language
Physical Remedial Education			1	1		4	1	23	8	1	1	1			1	158	Physical Remedial Education
Science Education	1	6	3	1		3	8	83	1	1	1	3			1	70	Science Education
Vocational Education, other	4														1	26	Vocational Education
EDUCATION, TOTAL	12	2	72	51		11	148	132	5	438	3	103			20	109	EDUCATION, TOTAL
AREA STUDIES	25	1	2	22	1	51	45	2					10		1	10	AREA STUDIES
TRANSPORTATION															1	13	TRANSPORTATION
LIBERAL ARTS															2	4	LIBERAL ARTS
SPORTS															1	6	SPORTS
OBSERVATION OF U.S.															1	27	OBSERVATION OF U.S.
OTHER															1	3	OTHER
TOTAL	25	1	2	22	7	57	55	2				34	3	19		113	TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	723	148	182	413	44	103	1,613	1,694	452	626	162	505	213	1,285	1,285	4,937	GRAND TOTAL

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTEES IN THE UNITED STATES 1952-1966; 1967, 1968 and 1969

TABLE 3

(Arrivals Only except for 1969)

State or Territory	Arrivals				Arrivals, extensions & renewals				Total arrivals							
	1952-1956		1967		1968		1969		1952-1966		1967		1968			
	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	Ext. & arrivals	Arrivals	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	Arrivals	Extensions & renewals		
Alabama	180	131	10	12	11	10	8	4	211	158	43	4	2	1		
Alaska	17	17	6	2	2	23	3	21	213	10	38	4	2	1		
Arizona	154	258	23	36	13	23	19	4	134	145	829	3	17	2		
Arkansas	114	129	7	4	4	8	9	4	414	5,937	1,142	5	96	2		
California	3,362	4,663	281	416	254	405	213	17	410	1,102	25,005	5	70	5		
Colorado	336	918	31	77	257	66	23	4	69	1,402	1,884	1	1,712	1		
Connecticut	797	1,240	53	58	42	44	51	3	60	125	43	1	1,914	4		
Delaware	104	100	10	4	6	4	5	2	28	475	30	1	3	1		
Florida	397	451	37	41	26	39	15	2	30	12	30	1	3	1		
Georgia	254	365	24	34	20	30	11	9	11	9	157	454	1	1	1	
Hawaii	96	42	17	9	11	11	9	2	4	9	157	66	1	1	1	
Idaho	96	43	5	3	7	7	89	7	89	2	9	157	137	1	1	1
Illinois	1,518	3,414	122	201	94	199	98	6	234	256	115	115	1	1	1	
Indiana	683	1,582	44	147	48	127	33	3	132	182	1,832	1,043	1	1	1	
Iowa	436	690	49	29	34	34	25	2	122	808	1,938	1,362	1	1	1	
Kansas	422	1,094	29	56	31	59	32	4	59	516	1,832	1,238	1	1	1	
Kentucky	238	164	12	6	12	4	4	4	49	53	514	1,238	1	1	1	
Louisiana	240	327	24	18	12	19	15	7	18	19	291	32	1	1	1	
Maine	168	166	13	14	14	14	11	5	7	273	179	179	1	1	1	
Maine	663	636	33	34	32	28	28	6	1	30	59	190	138	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1,341	4,167	13	13	80	260	78	6	219	59	680	738	1	1	1	
Michigan	1,234	2,656	74	193	68	137	68	7	120	165	1,433	3,106	1	1	1	
Minnesota	774	1,232	59	55	30	70	38	4	62	73	901	1,459	1	1	1	
Mississippi	128	43	7	53	9	3	3	3	34	35	6	149	133	1	1	1
Missouri	483	609	36	41	34	34	38	1	31	53	591	715	1	1	1	
Montana	125	84	5	2	6	2	2	2	31	56	137	137	1	1	1	
Nebraska	210	153	10	30	8	26	7	5	13	235	235	234	1	1	1	
Nevada	48	10	4	1	3	4	4	1	2	1	59	13	1	1	1	
New Hampshire	155	146	8	8	9	10	11	2	8	17	183	172	1	1	1	
New Jersey	1,101	1,253	90	93	76	92	47	7	67	187	1,317	1,604	1	1	1	
New Mexico	155	129	11	10	9	11	15	2	7	18	1,314	1,505	1	1	1	
New York	4,443	6,406	311	434	232	421	24	25	378	491	5,200	7,659	1	1	1	
North Carolina	485	670	32	55	17	17	6	6	16	55	654	788	1	1	1	
North Dakota	94	40	3	1	1	1	1	1	127	112	1,290	2,441	1	1	1	
Ohio	1,101	2,068	86	173	56	133	47	4	10	14	289	343	1	1	1	
Oklahoma	255	281	14	44	9	8	11	2	46	491	5,200	7,659	1	1	1	
Pennsylvania	1,518	2,669	108	211	106	196	96	5	197	249	1,828	3,223	1	1	1	
Rhode Island	198	319	13	24	14	16	13	1	17	31	238	376	1	1	1	
South Carolina	158	135	9	8	10	7	12	1	3	6	189	154	1	1	1	
South Dakota	115	56	6	2	2	9	2	2	3	4	133	64	1	1	1	
Tennessee	302	435	21	23	11	11	14	3	16	23	348	486	1	1	1	
Texas	724	1,456	77	147	59	111	51	3	109	84	911	1,828	1	1	1	
Utah	181	246	10	15	13	22	9	2	7	10	213	283	1	1	1	
Vermont	119	150	5	9	10	5	2	2	7	7	138	176	1	1	1	
Virginia	476	372	31	35	25	30	30	3	54	562	455	630	1	1	1	
Washington	576	1,104	44	57	32	59	30	3	54	632	1,274	1,748	1	1	1	
West Virginia	122	81	6	7	8	3	6	2	7	142	93	1,887	1	1	1	
Wisconsin	683	1,515	44	122	46	155	43	4	95	100	816	1,887	1	1	1	

TABLE 4
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROGRAM,
1969
(Arrivals Plus Grant Extensions and Renewals)

Area	U.S. GRANTEES			FOREIGN GRANTEES		
	Arrivals	Extensions and renewals	Total U.S. participants	Arrivals	Extensions and renewals	Total foreign participants
Latin America and Caribbean	192	16	208	91	1,038	1,317
Western Europe	947	59	859	1,604	1,448	1,868
Eastern Europe	38	4	40	513	381	511
Africa	193	11	12	189	829	248
Near East-South Asia and Pacific	177	12	12	189	829	1,473
Middle East	7	7	7	7	7	7
TOTAL 1969	1,613	135	1,748	4,937	3,284	8,221
TOTAL 1968	1,764	182	1,946	5,043	3,317	8,360
Percent change FY 1969 over FY 1968	-8%	-25%	-10%	-2%	-1%	-3%

TABLE 5

**WOMEN GRANTEES AS COMPARED TO
TOTAL EXCHANGES, JULY 1, 1968–
JUNE 30, 1969**

(Arrivals Only)

Area	Students & ed. travel		Lecturers & res. scholars		Teachers		Leaders & professionals		Total	
	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All
U.S. GRANTEES										
Latin America and Caribbean	42	72	9	98	1	22	55	192	194	1,613
Western Europe	217	554	11	250	61	136	1	21	290	59
Africa	9	19	19	19	25	4	1	9	15	4
Near East-South Asia	37	81	1	88	7	15	4	9	51	38
East Asia and Pacific	4	41	8	81	12	27	2	28	24	177
TOTAL, U.S.	309	767	38	561	82	182	12	103	441	1,613
FOREIGN GRANTEES										
Latin America and Caribbean	153	518	6	48	118	280	48	471	325	1,317
Western Europe	179	803	33	388	108	222	22	191	342	1,604
Eastern Europe	15	30	7	51	5	9	10	58	37	148
Africa	49	217	270	5	56	9	22	20	272	513
Near East-South Asia	43	361	5	69	7	17	17	165	74	526
East Asia and Pacific	72	361	7	69	12	58	18	341	102	829
TOTAL, FOREIGN	511	2,199	56	614	247	626	135	1,498	949	4,937
GRAND TOTAL	820	2,966	94	1,175	329	808	147	1,601	1,390	6,550

Table 7

**COUNTRIES WHICH SHARE COSTS
OF EXCHANGE***

(Dollars)

Area	Country		Cost-sharing agreement signed	FY 1969 contribution
	August 28, 1964 June 28, 1963	September 7, 1968 February 25, 1968 May 21, 1965 November 20, 1962 February 13, 1966 March 23, 1967		
Australia	\$229,600 150,000			
Austria	45,000			
Belgium/Luxembourg	15,300			
China (Taiwan)	2,420			
Cyprus	20,000			
Denmark	205,225			
France	668,000			
Iceland	1,137			
Italy	240,000			
Netherlands	45,858			
Norway	28,000			
Spain	75,000			
Sweden	10,638			
United Kingdom	34,000			
TOTAL	1,704,464			

*In addition, Ireland provided \$89,608 in Irish counterpart funds under a special exchange agreement.

**TOTAL FUNDS OBLIGATED, FISCAL YEARS
1965–69**

(Dollars)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	1965				1966	1967	1968	1969	Percent change 1969 over 1968
	\$39,322,512	\$39,929,279	\$35,134,048	\$33,079,987					
EXCHANGE OF PERSONS:									
Exchanges with 127 countries and Territories									
Assistance to High School (Teen-age) Exchange									
Special Programs for Non-Grant Students									
Volunteers to America									
TOTAL, EXCHANGE OF PERSONS	40,098,836	40,709,095	35,678,597	33,722,523	23,858,721	-29%			
AID TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD									
CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS	3,173,000	3,176,636	2,889,931	2,052,937	1,599,942	-22%			
MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVITIES	2,498,987	2,774,140	1,606,397	1,575,487	1,199,010	-24%			
PROGRAM SERVICES COST	465,239	460,236	477,881	405,771	433,522	+7%			
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	6,797,380	7,146,512	7,146,512	6,804,143	6,160,583	-9%			
GRAND TOTAL	55,391,168	56,763,844	50,301,613	47,060,493	35,529,278	-25%			

TABLE 6

**SOURCES OF FUNDS PROGRAMMED,
FISCAL YEARS 1968 AND 1969**

(Dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1968		1969	Difference (+) Decrease (-)	
	1968	1969			
MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT APPROPRIATION OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE					
International Educational Exchange Activities (Special Foreign Currency Program Appropriations)	\$43,682,708	\$31,385,503	-\$12,293,205		
Reserve Funds on Hand, Bi-national Educational Foundations and Commissions	1,033,328	+1,033,328			
Educational Exchange Funds, Payment by Finland, World War I Debt	864,389	831,055	-33,334		
Foreign Government Contributions to Cost-Sharing Agreements	362,593	391,320	+28,727		
Irish Counterpart Funds	2,051,195	1,794,464	-268,731		
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS	3,377,785	4,139,775	+761,990		
GRAND TOTAL	47,060,493	35,529,278	-11,531,215		

Table 9

EXPENDITURES BY COUNTRY, UNDER MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT (P.L. 87-256) DURING FISCAL YEAR 1969

(Dollars)

Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures
AFRICA	\$70,935	Upper Volta	35,143	WESTERN EUROPE	\$291,237	Hong Kong	85,366				
Angola	236,894	Zambia	111,356	Austria	145,315	Indonesia	322,559				
Bolivia	94,156	Regional	268,719	Belgium/Luxembourg	12,315	Japan	557,115				
Burkina	46,973	Cultural Presentations	315,729	Canada	113,110	Korea	389,894				
Cameroon	53,161	TOTAL	4,795,204	Denmark	400,424	Malaysia	138,533				
Central African Republic	23,653	AMERICAN REPUBLICS	398,261	Finland	683,462	New Zealand	256,621				
Chad	18,801	Argentina	23,546	Germany	1,472,439	Philippines	104,144				
Congo-Kinshasa	61,537	Bahamas	266,997	Iceland	37,588	Singapore	260,932				
Dahomey	44,572	Bolivia	779,348	Ireland	157,108	Sweeden	74,656				
Equatorial Guinea	35,168	Brazil	29,911	Italy	61,992	Taiwan, C. D.	6,101				
Ethiopia	109,241	British Honduras	380,908	Malta	5,241	Thailand	412,226				
Gabon	6,290	Chile	506,676	Netherlands	141,094	U.N. Trust Territories	4,4059				
Gambia	31,711	Colombia	58,915	Norway	131,400	Vietnam	240,222				
Ghana	157,614	Costa Rica	113,327	Portugal	68,014	Regional	149,215				
Guinea	120,902	Dominican Republic	298,231	Spain	376,291	Cooperation with Private Institutions	400,000				
Ivory Coast	46,927	El Salvador	79,531	Sweden	97,180	Cultural Presentations	144,891				
Kenya	113,319	Guatemala	162,591	United Kingdom	349,241	TOTAL	4,565,182				
Lesotho	83,796	Guyana	95,712	Regional	195,856	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA					
Liberia	261,957	Haiti	38,108	Institutions	102,500	Afghanistan	186,831				
Libya	33,903	Honduras	77,759	Cooperation with Private Institutions	47,463	Ceylon	772,937				
Madagascar Republic	42,379	Jamaica	63,942	Cultural Presentations		Cyprus	99,386				
Mali	18,537	Martinique	18,784	TOTAL	5,444,634	Greece	411,000				
Mauritius	47,561	Mexico	493,817	Eastern Europe		India	940,964				
Morocco	23,681	Nicaragua	68,495	Bulgaria	23,498	Iran	319,715				
Mozambique	12,582	Panama	102,175	Czechoslovakia	68,805	Israel	106,048				
Niger	252,011	Paraguay	102,491	Poland	176,013	Jordan	68,610				
Nigeria	44,481	Peru	377,819	Romania	195,25	Lebanon	115,133				
Rwanda	156,380	Surinam	5,950	U.S.S.R.	231,338	Nepal	158,387				
Senegal	33,112	Trinidad	94,274	Yugoslavia	357,936	Saudi Arabia	181,156				
Sierra Leone	42,304	Tunisia	141,024	Regional	6,211	Southern Yemen	10,204				
Somalia	102,538	Venezuela	289,004	TOTAL	1,418,601	Turkey	23,367				
South Africa	61,046	Regional	455,156	Cooperation with Private Institutions		United Arab Republic	469,033				
Southern Rhodesia	527,909	Cultural Presentations	244,359	TOTAL	1,418,601	Regional	44,431				
Sudan	141,339	TOTAL	5,762,311	Cooperation with Private Institutions		United Arab Emirates	108,248				
Swaziland	35,108			TOTAL	460,035	Regional	97,500				
Tanzania	100,440				6,108	Presentations	182,038				
Togo	63,888				1,665	TOTAL	3,790,086				
Tunisia	41,348				240,740	GRAND TOTAL	25,776,018				
Uganda	82,211										
	167,322										

INDIVIDUAL ARTISTS (3)	
Andre Watts (Pianist)	Far East
Betty Allen (Soprano)	Latin America
Jimmy Driftwood (Folk Singer)	Far East

ATHLETIC TEAMS (7)	
Armed Forces Basketball Team	Latin America
AAU Gymnastics Team	Latin America
College All-Star Baseball Team	Mexico
Davis Cup Tennis Team	Far East
Seattle Gymnastics Team	Far East
Track and Field Team (AAU)	Far East
Track and Field Team (AAU)	Africa

ACADEMIC GROUPS (6)	
Duquesne University Folk Ensemble	Eastern Europe
Millikin University Jazz Band	Near East
Southern Methodist University Jazz Trio	Latin America
University of Illinois Jazz Band	Europe
University of Minnesota Concert Band	Soviet Union
West Virginia University Percussion Ensemble	Latin America

PROFESSIONAL GROUPS (17)

Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre	Europe
Alwin Nikolais Dance Company	Europe and Near East
Beers Family (folk ballad)	Latin America
Buddy Guy Band (blues)	Africa
Charlie Byrd Quintet (classical, popular)	Africa
First Chamber Dance Quartet	Near East, Far East
Glen Tetley Dance Company	Europe
Jazz Dance Theatre	Africa
Junior Wells Rhythm & Blues Band	Far East
Martha Graham Dance Company	Mexico
Merce Cunningham Dance Company	Latin America
New York Philharmonic	Europe, Near East
New York Woodwind Quintet	Latin America
Oliver Nelson Septet (jazz)	Africa
Paul Taylor Dance Company	Latin America
Schola Cantorum	Europe
Smithsonian Olympic Folk Music and Dance Festival	Mexico

APPENDIX

PERFORMING ARTS GROUPS AND ATHLETIC TEAMS SENT ABROAD IN FY 1969

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